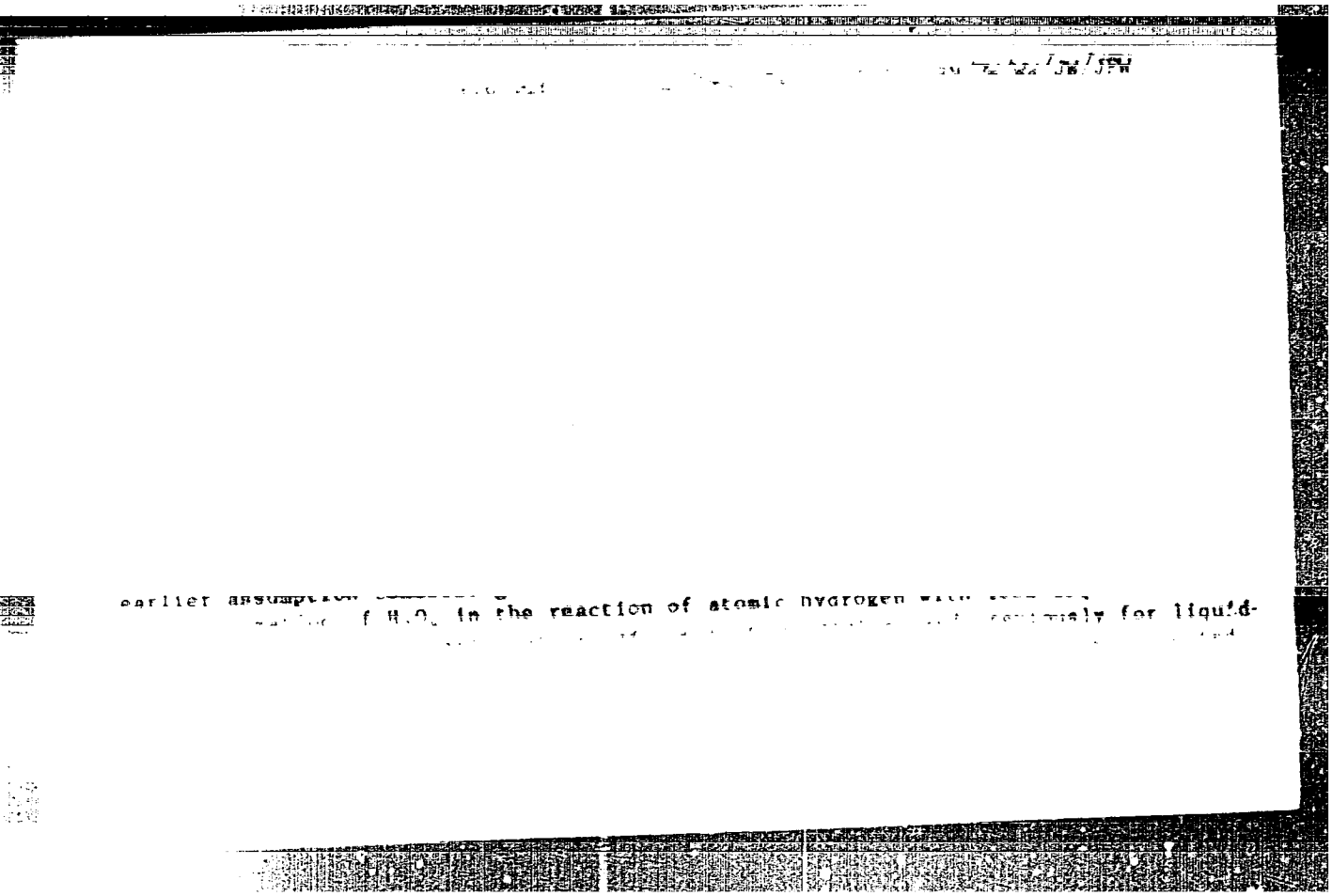
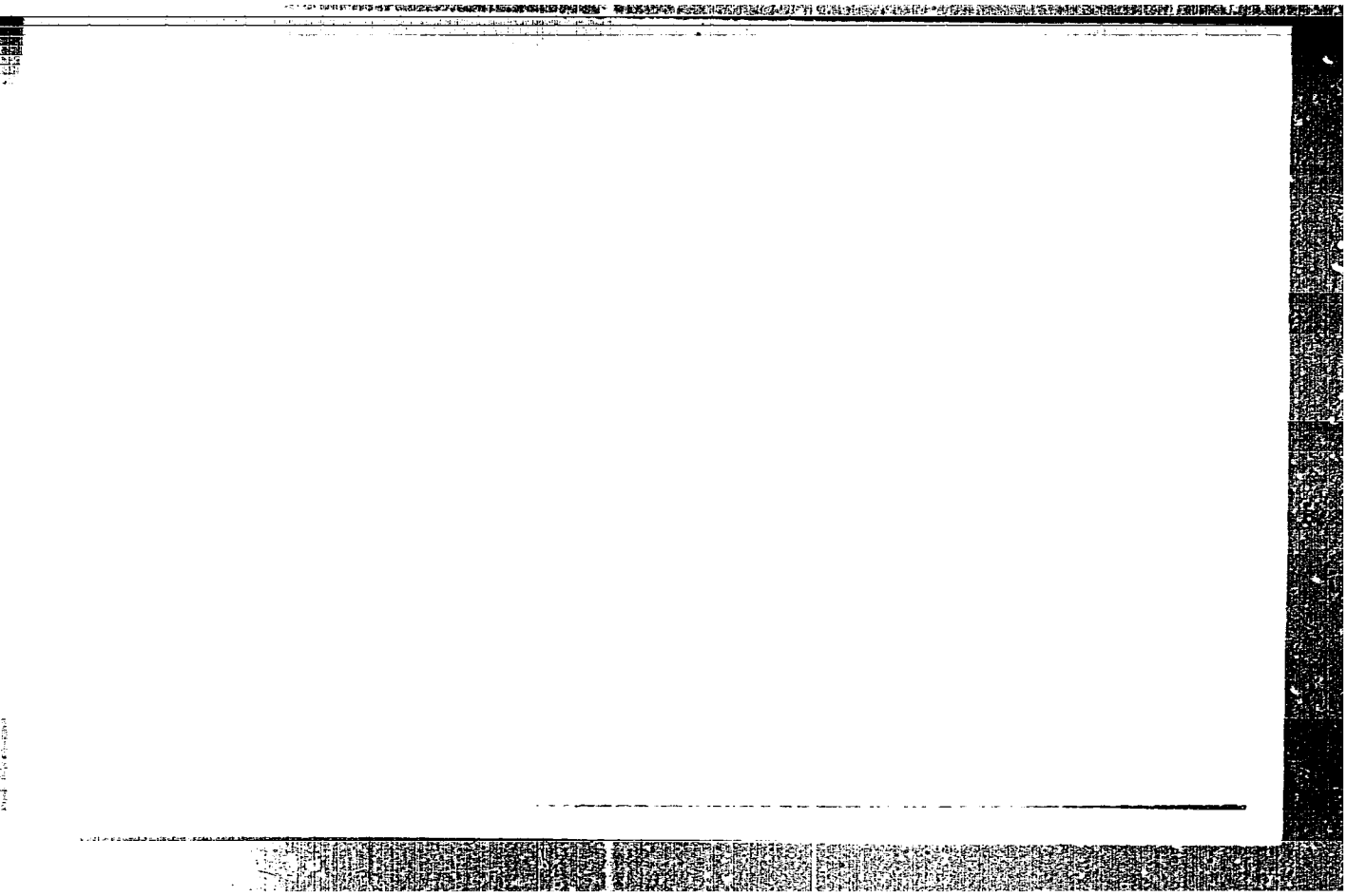
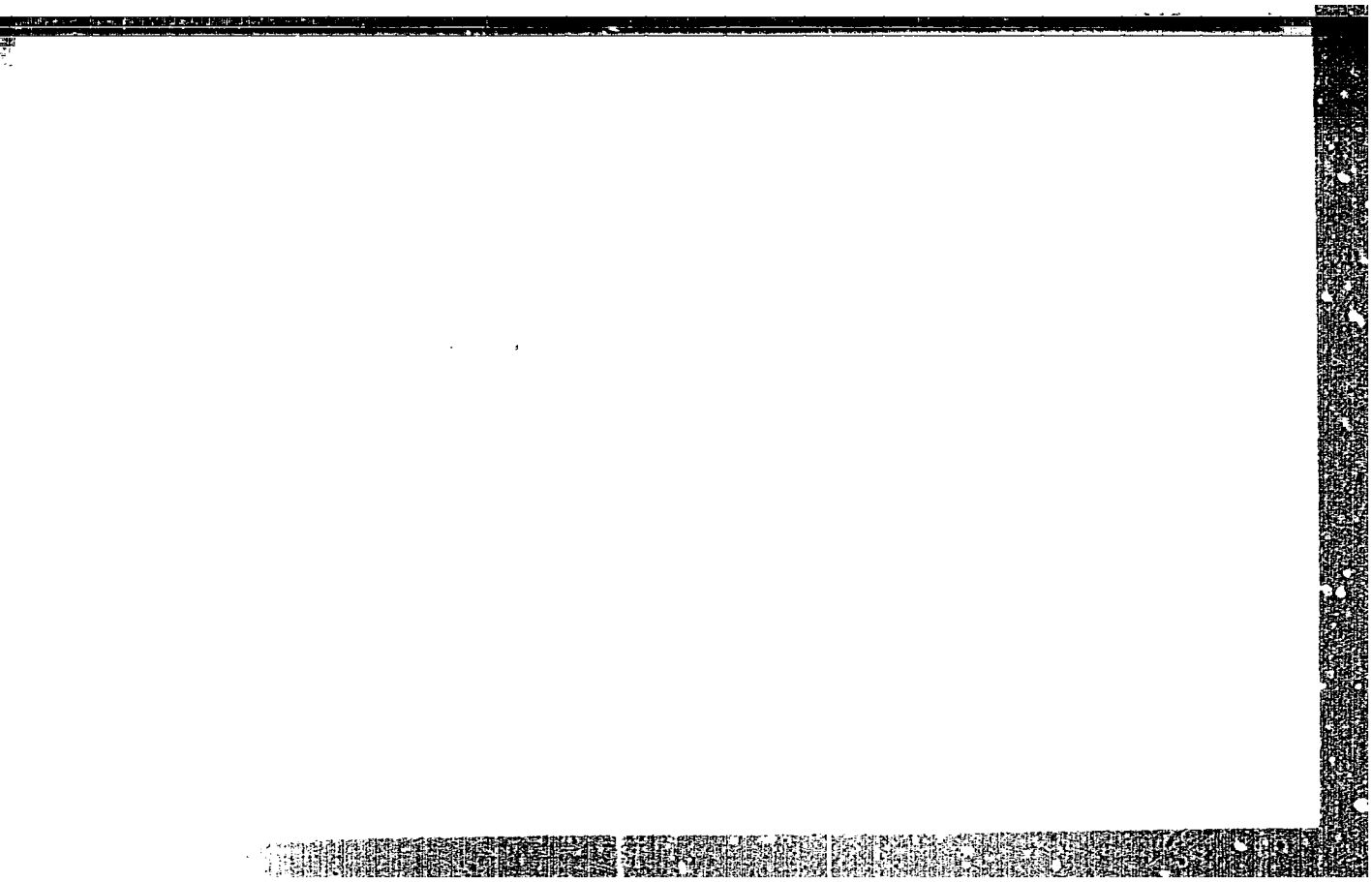


earlier assumption [illegible] of H_2O_2 in the reaction of atomic hydrogen with [illegible] for liquid-



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723410017-6"



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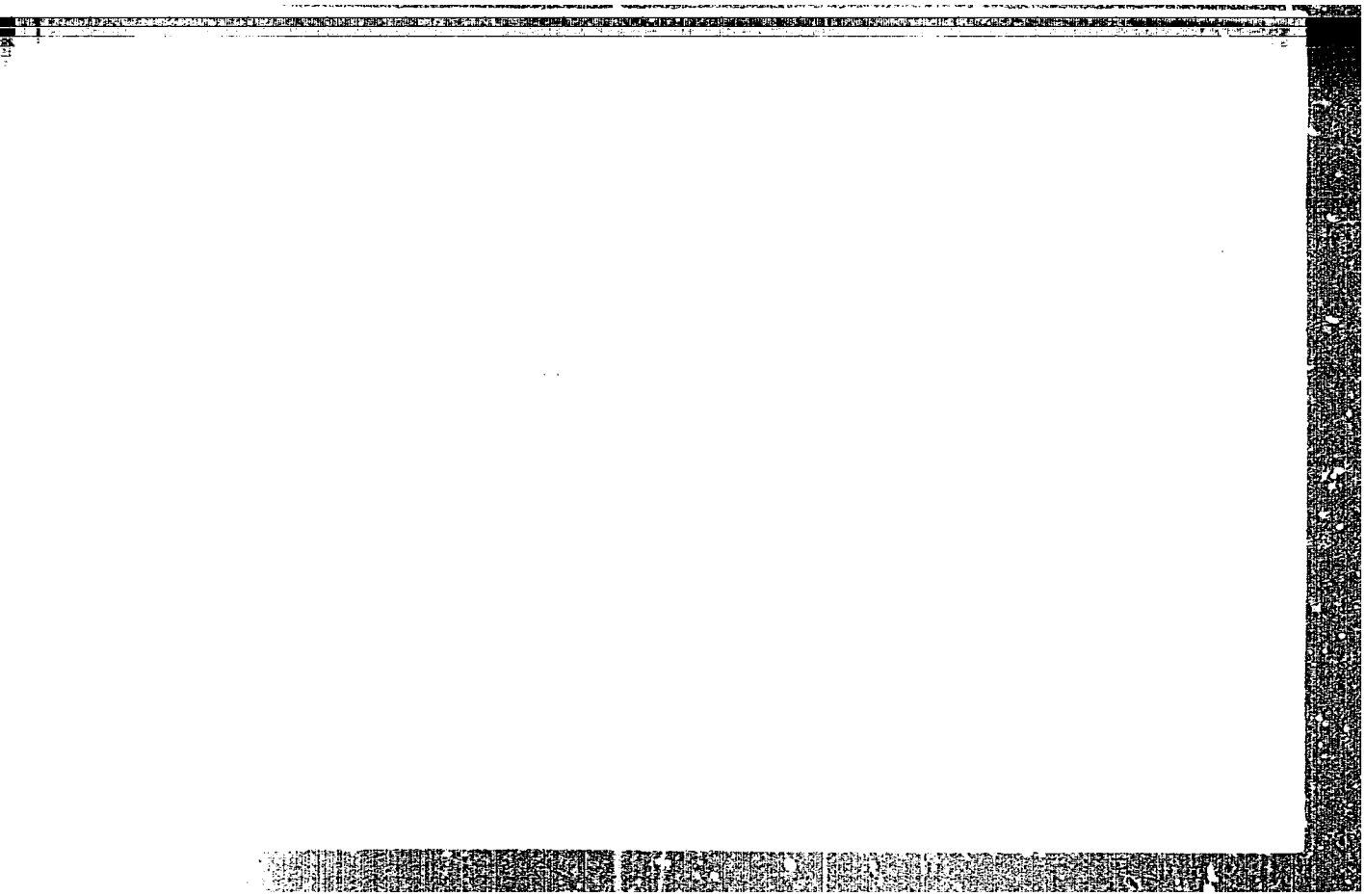

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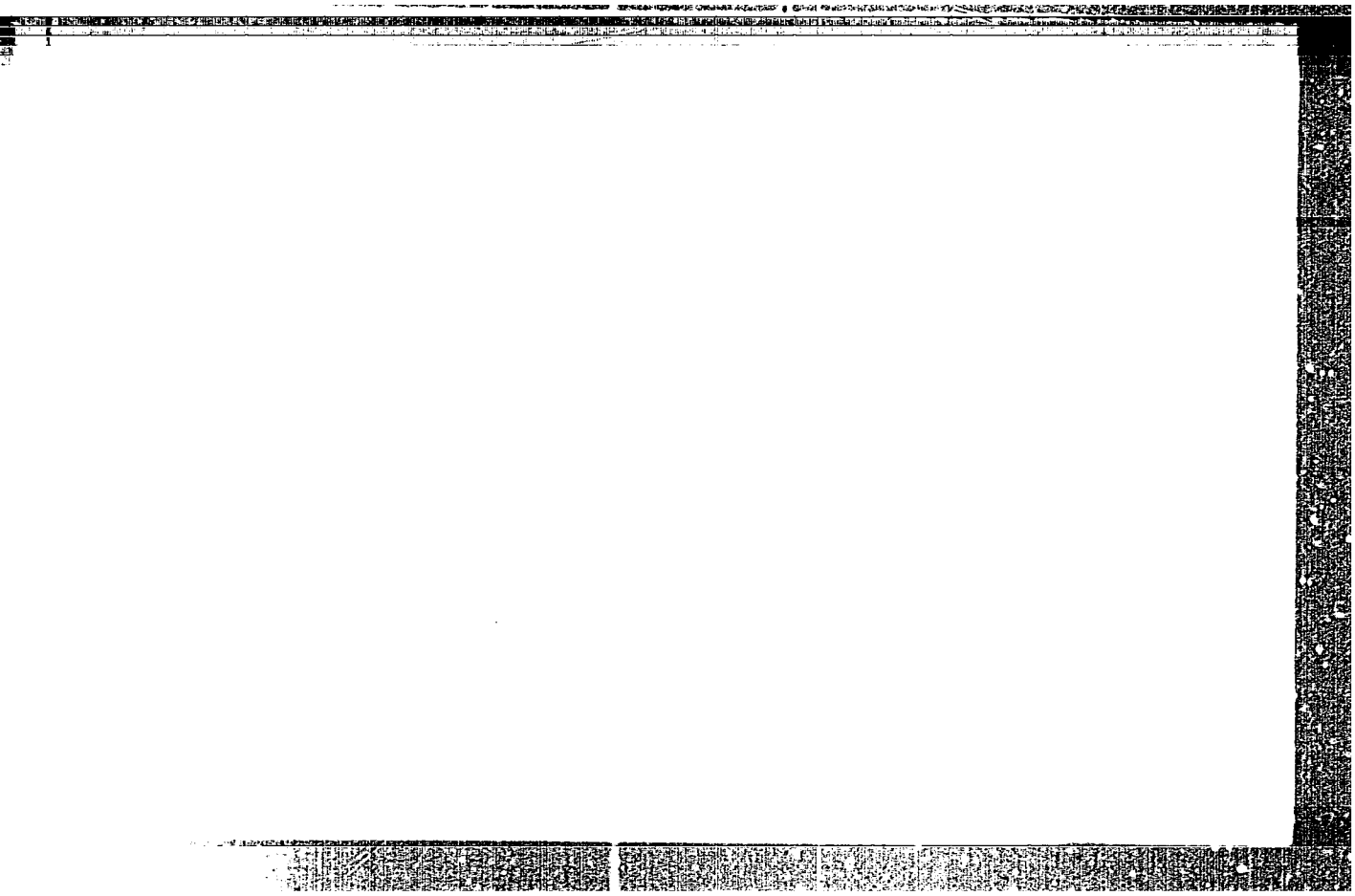

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723410017-6"

MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Activity of Pt blacks prepared in the ultrasonic field from H_2PtCl_6 solutions of various concentrations. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:439-441 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

DANCHEVSKAYA, M.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.; PANKRUSHEV, Yu.A.

Catalysis by metal vapors. Part 3. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2: 442-448 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LI VEN' CHZHOU [Li Wên-chou]; MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Activity of adsorption Pt-catalysts obtained in the ultrasonic field. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 19 no.1:39-42 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ACC NR: AP6034150 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/010/2361/2365

AUTHOR: Nekrasov, L. I.; Skorokhodov, I. I.; Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Chemistry Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Physical chemistry of concentrated ozone. Formation of ozone from oxygen in a glow discharge at low temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 10, 1966, 2361-2365

TOPIC TAGS: ozone ~~synthesis~~, concentrated ozone, glow discharge, elemental oxygen, ozone formation kinetics, OXYGEN

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the formation of ozone from oxygen in a glow discharge at 0.5 mm Hg and -196C. The generator was described in an earlier study (N. I. Kobozev et al. Zh. fiz. khimii, 34, 1843, 1957). The generator was operated on voltages ranging from 800 to 1200 v and a frequency of 50 cycles with a discharge current of 0.15 amp. The flow velocity of oxygen varied from 0.1 to 4.0 l/hr. The experiments were directed toward determining the place of ozone formation, and the role of the discharge tube, connecting channel, trap, and presence of elemental oxygen in the trap. It was shown that ozone is formed in the trap, and only in the presence in the reaction zone of a cold surface and elemental oxygen. The glow discharge is only the source of elemental oxygen. In other experiments, the

Card 1/4 UDC: 541.14+541.13

ACC NR: AP6034150

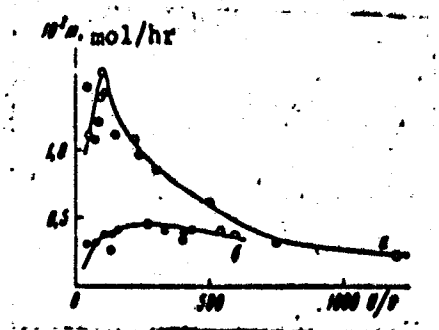

Fig. 1. Dependence of the absolute yield in ozone on the U/V parameter (U, discharge power; V, flow velocity)

a - Inert; b - active surface of the connecting channel.

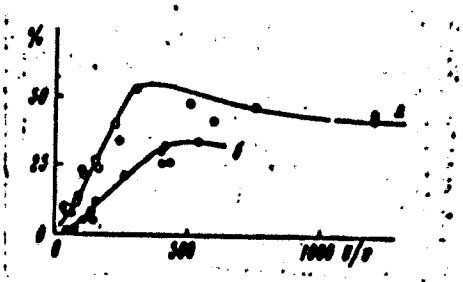

Fig. 2. Dependence of the degree of oxygen conversion on the U/V parameter

a - Inert; b - active surface of the connecting channel.

dependencies of the yield in ozone and of the degree of oxygen conversion on the U/V parameter (U, discharge voltage; V, flow velocity) were studied with the use of connecting channels with inert or active surface (see Figs. 1 and 2). The results of the experiments have indicated the following mechanism of ozone formation:

Card 2/4

1) dissociation of molecular oxygen in the discharge tube

$$\left.\begin{aligned} O_2 + \vec{e} &\rightarrow O_2^* + e, \\ O_2^* &\rightarrow O + O. \end{aligned}\right\}; \qquad (1)$$

2) recombination of oxygen atoms in the connecting channel

$$O + O + M \rightarrow O_2 + \vec{M}, \qquad (2)$$

(M, walls of the channel).

The reaction 1/reaction 2 ratio determines the amount of elemental oxygen reaching the cold walls of the trap. This ratio depends on such factors as flow velocity and pressure of oxygen, discharge voltage, and state of the surfaces of the discharge tube and connecting channel; 3) reaction of elemental oxygen with oxygen molecules absorbed on the cold walls of the trap

$$O + O_2 \cdot S \rightarrow O_3 \cdot S, \qquad (3)$$

(S, cold walls of the trap).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723410017-6"

ACC NR: AP6034150

In the experiments, small amounts of almost 100% liquid ozone have been synthesized. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13May65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 011/

Card 4/4

L 45904-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6026153 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/007/1664/1665

AUTHOR: Pichugina, N. G.; Yusupov, R. K.; Nekrasov, L. I.; Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Chemistry Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Dependence of the optical density and luminescence intensity of adsorption monolayers of chlorophylls a and b on their surface concentration

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 7, 1966, 1664-1665

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll, luminescence spectrum, adsorption

ABSTRACT: Chlorophylls a and b isolated from nettle leaves were adsorbed at 20°C from alcohol solutions on activated magnesium oxide. The isotherms obtained showed the adsorption of b to be almost twice that of a. Diffuse reflection spectra were recorded with an SF-2M recording spectrophotometer. The plots of optical density vs. surface concentration of the pigments were similar, although the optical density of the chlorophyll a monolayer was somewhat higher than that of b. The luminescence spectra were taken with an ISP-51 spectrograph with a photoelectric attachment. Measurements of the luminescence intensity as a function of the pigment concentration in the monolayer yielded curves with a pronounced maximum at surface concentrations corresponding to the transition from the plane monolayer of pigment molecules to the layer with edge orientation relative to the surface of the adsorbent. A sharp quenching

Card 1/2 UDC: 543.42+541.183

L 45904-66
ACC NR: AP6026153

of luminescence was found in chlorophyll a monolayers (almost down to zero), and a slower change of intensity was observed in chlorophyll b, despite the greater density of the adsorption layer of this pigment. This fact is explained in terms of energy transfer to nonluminescent surface elements which leads to luminescence quenching of the second kind. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 mjs

LI VEN'-CHZHOU; MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Energy activation of crystalline catalysts. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.11:2704-2707 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

YEMEL'YANOVA, G.I.; LEBEDEV, V.P.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Physical chemistry of concentrated ozone. Part 15. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2380-2387 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted May 29, 1964.

KRYLOVA, I.V.; FILONENKO, A.P.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Effect of irradiation on the catalytic activity of platinum during hydrogenation. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.11:2742-2744 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

KOMISSAROV, G.G.; KOROZEV, N.I.; NEKRASOV, L.I.; TSYRUL'NIKOV, P.G.

Magnetic and optical properties of beta-carotene adsorbed on magnesium oxide. Biofizika 9 no.4:428-433 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOROKHOVA, T.I.; MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Determining the fraction of active surface of platinum black in catalytic reactions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1206-1210 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

L 9735-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(b) JD/WW/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP5027171 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/010/2380/2387

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanova, G.I.; Lebedev, V.P.; Kobozev, N.I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Physical chemistry of concentrated ozone. Part 25. Mechanism and kinetics of the low-temperature catalytic decomposition of liquid ozone on platinum and palladium

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 10, 1965, 2380-2387

TOPIC TAGS: ozone, platinum, palladium, catalysis, chemical reaction kinetics, physical chemistry

ABSTRACT: The decomposition of liquid 100% ozone and its solutions in nitrogen and oxygen at -195.6C on platinum and palladium black and on adsorption platinum catalysts goes through an active chemisorbed state which is thought to involve the composition MeO_3. The transfer of the energy of the elementary exothermic event is accomplished in the layer of ozone physically adsorbed on the surface of the catalyst from one active center to the next. In the course of the catalysis, an oxygen compound of platinum of the composition MeO is formed on the surface; this compound is sufficiently stable at the temperatures

Card 1/2 UDC 541.124/.128

L 9735-66

ACC NR: AP5027171

at which the catalytic experiment is carried out, and as a result, a self-poisoning of the catalyst takes place. Consideration of this self-poisoning by means of a semiempirical method led the authors to the derivation of a kinetic equation which adequately describes the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables, and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29May64 / ORIG REF: 013 /

Card 2/2

L 21515-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP6008088 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/002/0281/0294

AUTHOR: Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Physicochemical simulation of information and thought processes

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 2, 1966, 281-294

TOPIC TAGS: information theory, physical chemistry theory, cybernetics, thermodynamics, entropy, ideal gas

ABSTRACT: N. I. Kobozev, a renowned Soviet physical chemist associated with Moscow State University, notes in a recent article that until recently information-logical processes have been simulated through the use of mechanical, electromagnetic, electronic, and optical systems and have been studied theoretically by means of mathematical logics and probability theory. The discovery of other forms of simulation and methods of analysis might contribute to a better understanding of information-logical processes, which, of course, are of great importance in the development of modern technology. Physical chemistry has at its disposal experimental and

Card 1/4 UDC: 541.1+100.37

theoretical methods, which, when applied to thought processes, are capable of yielding new aspects which would supplement the mathematical, cybernetic, and physiological treatment of these processes. Physical chemistry may also significantly contribute to the solution of the associated problem of the limitations of artificial "machine" thought.

Kobozev suggests that the information process can be thermodynamically simulated by a sample of ideal gas which consists of identical and unchangeable "particle-chances," defined by him as not undergoing any processes other than transfer by pumping, with the expenditure of information work, from the z cells which they originally occupy into some one cell. This provides a thermodynamic derivation of the Shennon equation which Shennon had proposed on the basis of the convenience of the logarithmic measure of information and of its intuitive truth.

The relationship between the entropy (indeterminacy) of information and the amount of information is thermodynamically similar to the relationship between the decrease in the entropy of an ideal gas and the work

performed on the gas: it is precisely Wiener's amount of information which expresses this work. The expenditure of this work leads to an increase in the free energy of information and makes it thermodynamically unstable.

Thus, the information process lies at the boundary of *general thermodynamics* [Kobozev's emphasis] with a constant number and an unchanged nature of particles distributed among z isolated (in the case of preinformation) or interconnected cells (in the case of degenerate information). Consequently, whatever the nature of the "particle-chances," the *performance of the information process at the molecular level is thermodynamically permissible* and does not require conditions which could not be physically fulfilled by molecular systems (including living substances). Transition to chemical thermodynamics is associated with a change in the number and nature of the "particle-chances" taken and is a considerable expansion of the thermodynamic information model into a more general case. Such a generalization leads directly to thermodynamics of thought. Orig. art. has:

L 21515-66
ACC NR: AP6008088

28 formulas and 1 figure. [ATD PRESS: 4209-F]

SUB CODE: 20, 09, 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 27Nov63 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 004

Card 4/4 dlw

L 36187-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JD/WW/JW
ACC NR: AP6010749 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0706/0708

62
13

AUTHOR: Strakhov, B. V.; Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Decomposition and oxidation of nitrous oxide in an electric discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 706-708

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen oxide, electric discharge, oxygen

ABSTRACT: Nitrous oxide N_2O was decomposed and oxidized in an electric discharge for the first time. Decomposition of pure N_2O at 100 mm Hg produced a maximum yield of 23.2 vol. % at a specific energy U/v = 18.0 W hr/liter. For the oxidation, the highest yield in the case of $N_2O - O_2$ mixtures at 240 mm Hg was 12 vol. % and also corresponded to U/v = 18. It is postulated that in the decomposition of N_2O, the formation of NO is due to the oxidation of N_2O molecules by atomic oxygen formed by the partial decomposition of N_2O. Authors are deeply grateful to Ye. N. Yeremin and A. N. Mal'tsev, who supplied the discharge apparatus, and to V. L. Ivanter, who took a direct part in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

UDC: 541.13

Card 1/1 MLP

L 40095-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6013906 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/004/0784/0794

AUTHOR: Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Physicochemical simulation of data acquisition and thought processes. II. Thermodynamics of the thought process

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 4, 1966, 784-794

TOPIC TAGS: thought process, thermodynamic process, thermodynamic analysis, data acquisition ~~simulation~~

ABSTRACT: Operating with such concepts as data acquisition, intuitive, probabilistic, or logical thinking, the spontaneous thermodynamic process, and free energy loss, the author concentrates his thermodynamic analysis primarily in the area of logical thought processes to establish physical and chemical conditions satisfiable by a molecular level mechanism. Also, to obtain in such manner data indicating whether the thought process is rooted in mechanisms on a molecular or other level. The mathematical treatment is detailed. Data acquisition is simulated from terms of general thermodynamics in the form of a forced concentration of all random data in one z-cell. The thought process is simulated from terms of chemical

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.11+100.37

L 40095-66

ACC NR: AP6013906

thermodynamics in the form of a spontaneous translation of z-class data concentrated in one cell into some k class, accompanied by loss in free energy and entropy. Data acquisition is derived thermodynamically from the thought process as a partial and simpler entropic form of it, realizable by molecular mechanisms. The reverse phenomenon does not occur. It is concluded that strictly logical thinking corresponds to thermodynamic boundary conditions $T=0$ and $H_k=0$, which are not realizable on the molecular level. Hence the thought process cannot utilize common molecular mechanisms and should depend on special mechanisms or particles not subject to molecular statistics and for which $T=0$ is not a condition of attaining a non-entropic state. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06,07,20/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov63/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

bionics

Card 2/2

KOBOZEV, P. I.

Overvoltage

Adsorption theory of hydrogen overvoltage. 2. Desorption of hydrogen from polarizable cathodes. Zhur.fiz.khim. 26 no.3. '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VEDERNIKOV, M.; PRIZHKO, M.; PANEVIN, D., starshiy master; KOBOZEV, V., prepodavatel'

Personnel for the giants of the chemical industry. Prof. tekh. obr. 21 no.1:8-9 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Direktor professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.53, Luganskaya obl. (for Vedernikov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.53, Luganskaya obl. (for Prizhko).

KOBOZEV, V.

Organizatsiia remonta elektricheskogo podvizhnog sostava na Severnykh zhel-dor.
[Organization of repair of the electric rolling stock on the Northern railroads].
(Elektrifikatsiia zhel-dor. transporta, 1933, no. 8, p. 8-10).
DLC: TF701.E27

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Referecne Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

KOROZEV, V. M.

KOROZEV, V. M. — "Investigation of the Coefficient of Cohesion and the Formation of Flat Spots on the Wheels of Streetcars during Breaking." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956

AUTHOR: Kobozev, Vadim Mikhaylovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant to the Chair of Electrical Transport at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering SOV/161-58-1-33/33

TITLE: An Investigation of the Possibilities of a Better Employment of Brakes in Tramcars by Means of Braking Pressure Controllers (Issledovaniye vozmozhnostey povysheniya ispol'zovaniya tormoznykh sredstv tramvaynykh vagonov putem ustanovki regulyatorov nazhatiya tormoznykh kolodok)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 267 - 272 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem as to whether the use of brake shoe pressure regulators would increase the efficiency of shoe brakes of tramcars was investigated. These regulators warrant an automatic correspondence between the friction coefficient of the brake shoes and the friction between wheel and rail. A reluctance- and an electropneumatic regulator were investigated. Test runs under operational conditions showed that an automatic control of brake shoe pressure regulation by such controllers is very effective. A braking effect is attained at pressures higher than 6 kg/cm^2. The equivalent tractive

Card 1/2

An Investigation of the Possibilities of a Better Employ-SOV/ 161-58-1-33/33
ment of Brakes in Tramcars by Means of Braking Pressure Controllers

effort varies between 132 and 210 kg/t and is 171 kg/t on the average. The principal schemes of these regulators are given. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (The Chair of Electric Transport at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1957

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60,871

8(6)

AUTHOR: Kobozev, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant to the Chair of Electric Transportation, Moscow Power Engineering Institute

SOV/161-58-2-29/30

TITLE: Investigation of the Friction Factor of a Tramway Car When Braking With a Shoe Wheel Brake (Issledovaniye koeffitsiyenta stsepleniya tramvaynykh vagonov pri tormozhenii kolesno-kolodochnym tormozom)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 228-233 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1955 the cars of the Moscow tramway (of the MTV-82 type) were checked by the author as to its friction factor. The results obtained are presented here. The cars were investigated individually, as in operation. The investigation of the friction factor was carried out at complete regular braking down without blowing out the brake cylinder and at reduced speed of the car. This led in 80% of all cases to a quoining of wheels. While braking down completely the forces acting upon the pair of wheels were oscillographed by means of a wire resistance transmitter.

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Friction Factor of a Tramway Car When Braking With a Shoe Wheel Brake

SOV/161-58-2-29/30

The arithmetical means of friction factors at the moment of standstill of the car amounted to 254 kg/ton, i.e. 8,5% higher than the arithmetical means of friction factors corresponding to the beginning of wheel blocking. If there is no friction between wheels and rails at a speed of 5 to 10 km/h one can expect that no extension of braking distance will occur. The sliding of wheels is dangerous only insomuch as a flattening of the wheel tires might occur. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair of Electric Transportation, Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/161-58-3-27/27

32(3)
AUTHOR: Kobozev, V. M.

TITLE: The Sliding of Wheels on Rails in the Case of Normal Rolling (Skol'sheniye koles po rel'sam pri normal'nom kachenii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 239 - 246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction the sliding of wheels on rails is briefly explained and a formula for the relative speed of sliding is given. It is pointed out that this effect has not been sufficiently investigated, and attention is drawn to the wear to which rails and wheels are subjected by sliding. The entire theory is said to be in need of further development. In principle, two components are mentioned in connection with wear: 1) The deformation of the rim of a wheel and of the rails by forces transferred from the wheels to the rails. 2) The elastically-plastic displacements in the zone within which the rim and the rail come into contact. The circumferences of the rims of four wheels are then given, and a device is described by means of which a mark is pressed into the rails at every rotation performed by the wheel. The measuring results show the dependence of sliding

Card 1/2

8(2), 12(3)

AUTHOR: Kobozev, Vadim Mikhaylovich, SOV/161-58-4-20/28
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant

TITLE: Method for the Investigation of the Braking of Vehicles by Means of a Wheel-shoe-brake With the Help of Resistance Pick-ups (Metodika issledovaniya rezhimov tormozheniya podvizhnogo sostava kolesno-kolodochnym tormozom s pomoshch'yu provolochnykh datchikov soprotivleniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 161 - 167 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method described here was worked out by the author for investigating the braking of tramcars by means of a shoe-brake. It is based on the use of resistors which are glued onto the parts under load. It enabled investigating thoroughly the braking coefficient, and it can be used for any vehicle. The investigation of the braking coefficients consists in the determination of the forces acting on the brake-shoes, or the vertical levers of the braking rods. The shoe-power and the friction-power of the brake-shoes were calculated during the experiments made, in accordance with the bending stresses of the tensiometer-carriers which were suspended on the vertical levers

Card 1/2

Method for the Investigation of the Braking of Vehicles by Means of a Wheel-shoe-brake With the Help of Resistance Pick-ups

SOV/161-58-4-20/28

of the braking rods. The resistors were glued onto the carriers, wired in a bridge arrangement, and connected with the circuit of the oscillograph via an amplifier. The diagram of such a suspension of a vertical lever is shown in figure 1. Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram appertaining to it. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrical Transportation at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1958

Card 2/2

8(5), 12(3)

AUTHORS: Chebotarev, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Kobozev, Vadim Mikhaylovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant

SOV/161-58-4-21/28

TITLE: Method of Selecting the Static Adhesive Weight of an Electro-locomotive and the Efficiency of Traction Motors for Quarry Transport in Open-cut Mining (Metodika vybora stsepnogo vesa elektrovoza i moshchnosti tyagovykh dvigateley dlya kar'yernogo transporta otkrytykh gornykh rabot)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 168 - 174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When operating trains in open-cut mining, two circumstances are of considerable influence on the working of the traction motors of the electro-locomotive: 1. The starting and the acceleration of the train occurs generally when traveling uphill and 2. the motor load is fluctuating, with the motors having to work under maximum load and at a speed of 16 - 25 km/h on an incline of 2 - 4 km length, for 8 - 15 minutes of the entire 40 - 90 minutes of the journey. These circumstances are explained here in detail and it is shown that the selection of the traction motor rating of a locomotive used in open-cut mining, has to be carried out

Card 1/3

by starting from the ascend and acceleration on the incline of the main line, and by fully exploiting the overloadability. It is known from the theory of electric traction (Ref 1) that at given limits for the maximum tractive effort and for its fluctuations during the start, the characteristic can only be normally obtained, if the train resistance during the entire starting time is smaller than the minimum value of the tractive effort during the start. The equation (4) for the admissible minimum acceleration a_{min} is derived. This value is used when computing the tractive forces of open-cut mining vehicles, for the determination of the following characteristics: the necessary static adhesive weight of the electro-locomotive at a given weight of the train and incline of the line; the weight of the train at a given static adhesive weight of the locomotive; the incline of the line and the operational adhesion coefficient; the admissible incline at a given static adhesive weight of the locomotive and the weight of the train. For selecting the rating of the traction motor, the following data must be known: The static adhesive weight of the

Method of Selecting the Static Adhesive Weight of an Electro-locomotive and the Efficiency of Traction Motors for Quarry Transport in Open-cut Mining

SOV/161-58-4-21/28

locomotive, the operational adhesion coefficient, the maximum adhesion coefficient, the speed on the main incline, the motor characteristics in percent; the railway line cross-section, the time of loading, unloading, and stops. The sequence when computing the tractive force, is given here, starting from its overloadability. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrical Transportation at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/144-58-11-13/17

AUTHOR: Kobozev, V. M. (Candidate Technical Sciences, Assistant)

TITLE: The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds (Stsepleniye koles tramvaynykh vagonov s rel'sami pri troganii s mesta i dvizhenii so skorostyami, blizkimi k nulyu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 112-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adhesion of tramcars to rails has not been much studied although it is of practical importance. Recommended adhesion coefficient values have ranged from 120 to 250 kg/ton at very low speed; the lower of these values is long out-of-date and the upper value is the sort of figure used in electric locomotive practice where conditions are very different. Accordingly, the author, in collaboration with the Moscow Tramway System, made an experimental study of the adhesion of tramcars to rails. The tests were made on a tramcar type MTV-82, provided with a trailer. The tests were made under summer conditions on straight level tracks with clean rails in dry weather and also on rails that were

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The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds

artificially dirtied with fuel oil. The trailer was mechanically braked and the tramcar was retarded by smoothly moving the controller handle round. Current and voltage readings were made by suitable instruments and an oscillograph, the third axle was the limiting one in respect to coefficient of adhesion, the value of which was determined using formula (1). In some tests measurements were also made of spring compression during braking. To investigate the coefficient of adhesion at low speeds, the tramcar and trailer were accelerated until the controller reached the running position and then the trailer was braked until the wheels skidded. A number of oscillograms were made as the limiting wheels began to slip and two of them are given in Figs 1 and 2, showing starting and stopping conditions respectively. The curves given in the oscillograms are discussed. The tests showed that the values of the adhesion coefficients obtained when the tramcar was started and when it was moving at very low speed were the same within the limits of experimental error. The test results are given in the form of histograms in Fig 3, in which graph 1 corresponds to clean dry rails and graph 2 to rails artificially dirtied with fuel oil. The main adhesion

The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds

factor values obtained in the tests are given in Table 1 and it will be seen that there is considerable scatter of the results. For example, with clean dry rails it ranges from 490-234 kg/ton and on dirty rails from 230-163 kg/ton. Such ranges are well outside possible errors of measurement and depend on variations in rail conditions and the like. On the basis of the tests it is recommended to use for design purposes an adhesion coefficient for tramcars of 180 kg/ton.

SOV/144-58-11-13/17

The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds

If necessary allowance will have to be made for reduction in starting acceleration when manual non-automatic starting is used. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrified Transportation, Moscow Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1958.

Card 4/4

KOBOZEV, V.M.

Investigation of the coeficient of friction of streetcar brake shoes. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; elektromekh. i avtom. no.1:216-221 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.

(Streetcars--Brakes)

KOKOZEV, Vadim Mikhaylovich, dots.; BONDAREVSKIY, D.N., dots., red.

[General problems of the manufacture and repair of electric rolling stock; manual for students in the course on "Manufacture and repair of electric rolling stock."] Obshchie voprosy proizvodstva i remonta elektricheskogo podvizhnogo sostava; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov po kursu "Proizvodstvo i remont elektricheskogo podvizhnogo sostava." Moskva, MEI. No.1. 1962. 173 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KOBOZEV, V.M.; BONDAREVSKIY, D.I., red.

[Principles of the manufacture of electric rolling stock; manual for students of a cours in "Manufacture and repair of electric rolling stock"] Osnovy tekhnologii proizvodstva elektricheskogo podvizhnogo sostava; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov po kursu "Proizvodstvo i remont elektricheskogo podvizhnogo sostava. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t. No.2. 1963. 193 p. (MIRA 18:2)

KUTYLOVSKIY, Mikhail Petrovich; KOBOZEV, Vadim Mikhaylovich; SHNEYDER, Boris Leonidovich; KHAVIN, Mikhail Nikolayevich; CHERTOK, M.S., red.

[Mechanical equipment of the rolling stock of street railroads] Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie podvizhnogo sostava tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1963. 405 p. (MIRA 17:7)

YEFREMOV, Ivan Semenovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KOBOZEV, Vadim Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GUSHCHO-MALKOV, Boris Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Design and calculation of the mechanical equipment of trolleybuses; textbook for term and diploma projects for students specializing in "City electric transportation"] Proektirovanie i raschet mekhanicheskogo oborudovaniia trolleibusov posobie dlia kursovogo i diplomnogo proektirovaniia studentam spetsial'nosti "Gorodskoi elektricheskii transport." Moskva, Energ. in-t, 1964. 238 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

KOBOZEV, V.N., insh.; POLUDNENKO, Yu.Z., insh.; [illegible], I.Ye.

1PZ pneumatic charger. Gor. zhur. no.7:64-65 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut Giprorudmash (for Kobozev, Poludnenko). 2. Shakhta im. Ordzhonikidze, Krivoy Rog (for Ryabov).
(Blasting--Equipment and supplies)

KOBOZEV, V.V.; NAZARENKO, A.I.

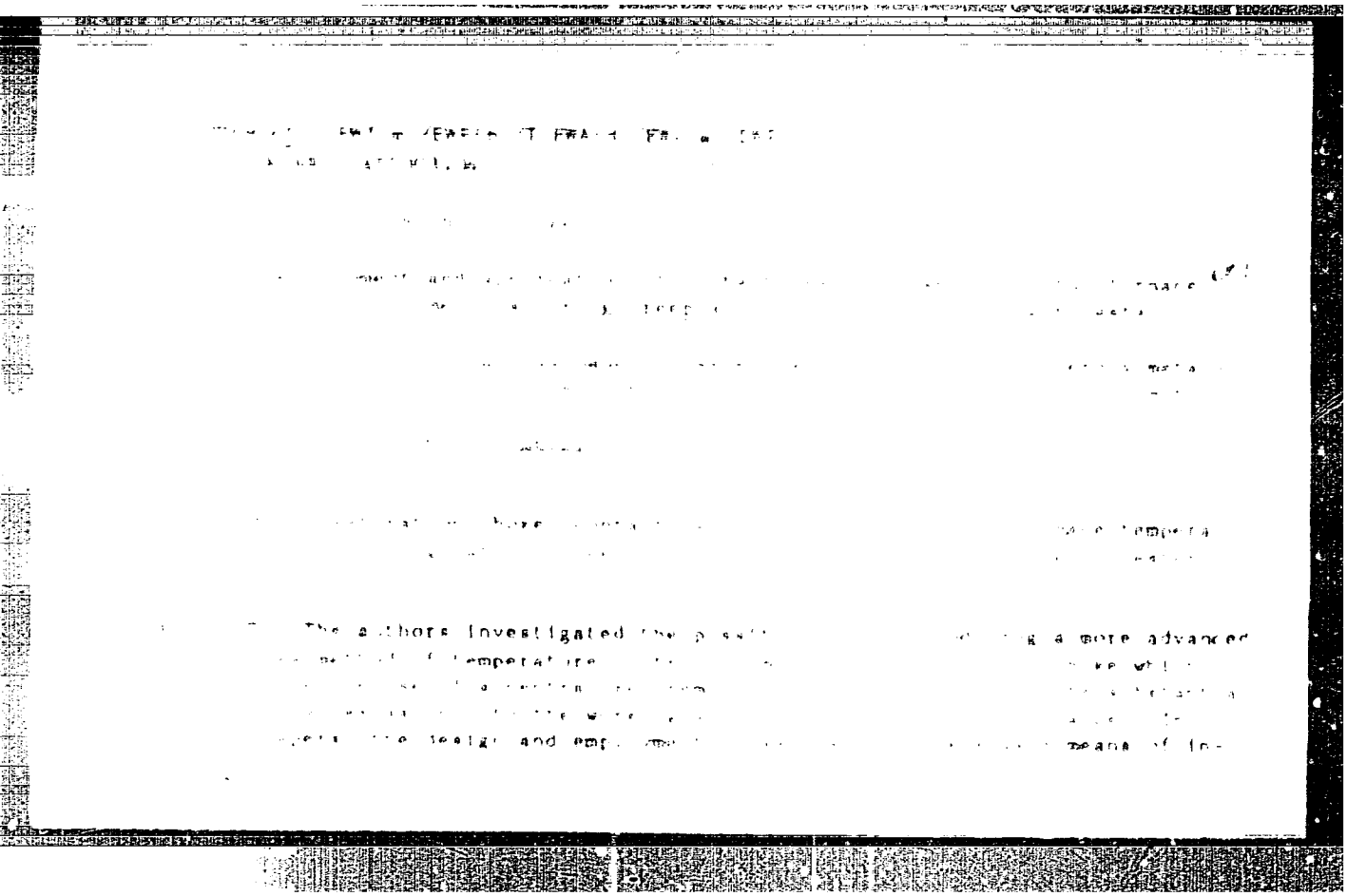
Mathematical modeling of the operation of a section mill.
Izv. AN SSSR Tekh. kib. no.2:12-23 Mr-Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Elektrostal'.

SICHEVSKIY, O. [Sychevs'kyi, O.]; KOBOZEV, Yu. [Kobozev, IU.], inzh.

New type of swine-fattening farm for 10,000 head. Sil'. bud. 11 no.7:5-8 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kerivnik maysterni tipovogo proyektuvannya No.2 Ukrndiprosil' gospu (for Sichevskiy).
(Swine houses and equipment)



L 27768-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003406

... between the primary ... elements and the ... decreased ...

... temperature ...

... signals indicate ...

... system enhances the rel...

... and secures a more ...

... Orig. art. has: 1 figure

1. KOBOZEV, N. I.; TOLSTOKAK, O. M.

2. USSR (6000

4. Entropy

7. Thermodynamics of "ensembles" and theoretical basis for entropy regularities. Part 1. Application to chemical processes. Zhur. fiz. khim. 26 no. 10. 1952.

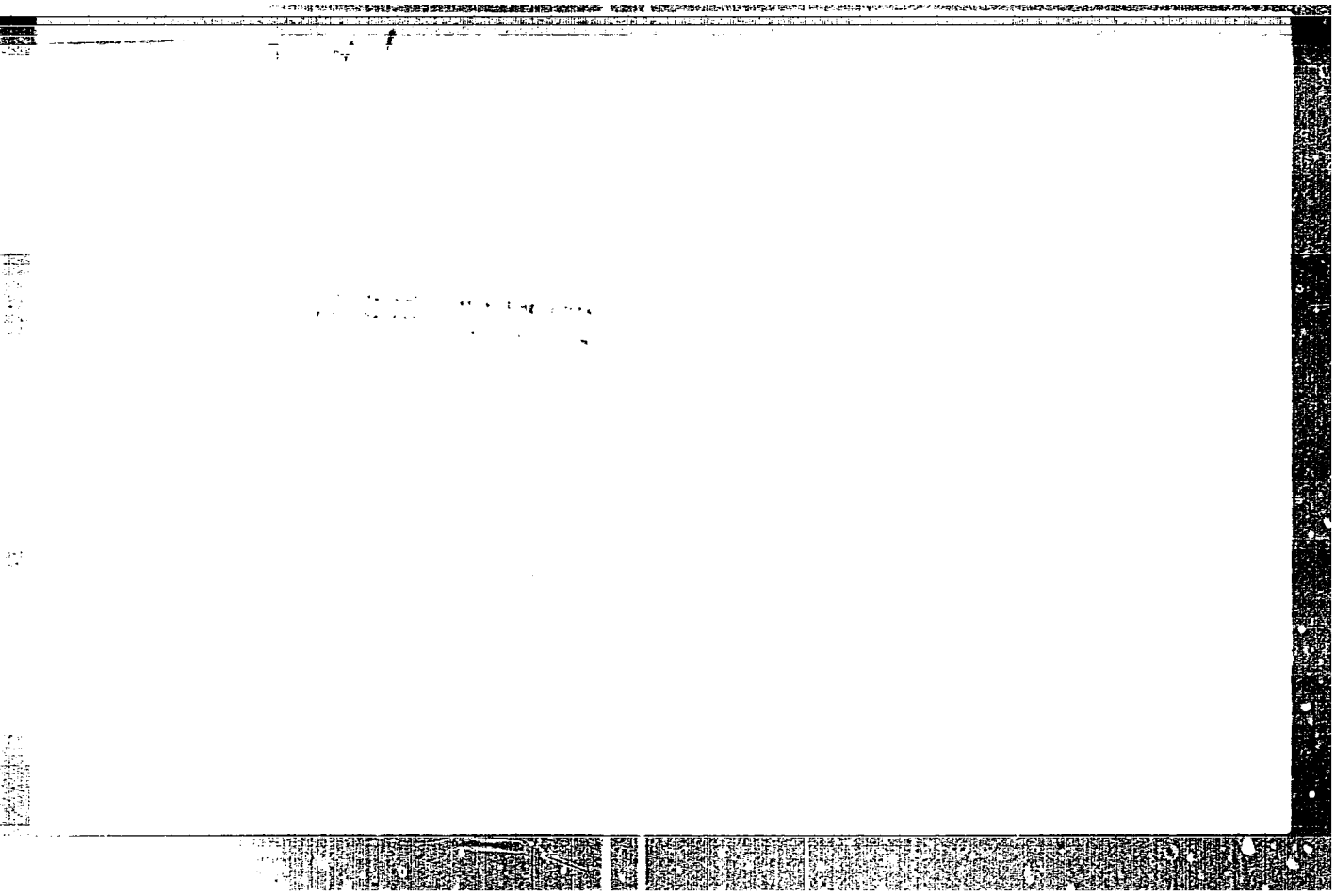
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

KOBOZEVA, N. V.

Use of bromides and caffeine in the treatment of pregnancy toxemias. Cesk. gyn. 17 no.1:37-41 1952. (CLML 22:2)

KOBOZEVA, M.V.

[Physiological analysis and treatment of early toxicoses of pregnancy] Opyt fiziologicheskogo analiza rannikh toksikozov beremennosti i ikh lechenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii med. nauk SSSR, 1953. 66 p. (MLRA 6:10)
(Pregnancy, Complications of)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723410017-6"

KOBOZEVA, N. V., Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "The use of bromine and caffeine in the complex differentiated treatment of toxicosis of the second half of pregnancy". Leningrad, 1959. 19 pp (Leningrad Pediatric Med Inst) (KL, No 24, 1959, 148)

ARKHIPOVA, L.I.; BARABANSHCHIKOV, V.V.; BAKHVALOVA, Z.M.; BOROVINSKAYA, M.A., GOLOVCHINER, I.Ye.; DZHANGAROVA, P.G.; YEVDOKIMOV, S.V.; KABANOV, M.M.; KNYAZEVA, T.D.; KOBOZEVA, N.V.; KOLESOV, N.I.; LOPOTKO, I.A.; NEGUREY, A.P.; POLYAKOVA, Z.P.; ROMM, S.Z.; SVETLICHNYY, V.A.; STRAKUN, I.M.; TYAGUN, V.N.; FREYDLIN, S.Ya., prof.

[Dispensary service for the urban population] Dispanserizatsiia gorodskogo naseleniia. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 349 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KOBOZEVA, O.I., -kand.med.nauk

Intraocular pressure and pressure in the central artery of the retina in patients with hypertension and glaucoma following the use of reserpine. Oft. zhur. 16 no.3:139-144 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (zav. - prof. S.F.Kal'fa) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) (RETINA--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(HYPERTENSION) (GLAUCOMA) (RESERPINE)

KOBOZEVA, O.M.; KOBOZEV, O.V.

Method of using small quantities of serum for paper electrophoresis. Lab.delo 6 no.3:57-58 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS) (SERUM)

COL'BERT, Z.V.; KOBOZEVA, S.A.; MATVEIEVA, T.N.

Morphological changes in lung cancer under the influence of preoperative telegammatherapy. Vop. onk. 11 no.8:3-8 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Is patologoanatomicheskogo i radiologicheskogo otdeleniy Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.M.Novikov).

BADMAYEVA, V.V.; GOL'BERT, Z.V.; KOKOZEVA, S.A.; SAVCHENKO, G.S.

Morphological changes in a tumor during the preoperative treatment of pulmonary cancer with Thio-TEPA. Khirurgiia 41 no.4:24-32 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand. med. nauk Z.V. Gol'bert) Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena, Moskva.

KOBR, M.

Kobr, M. Fighting against fear. p. 283. KRIDLA VLASTI. Praha. No. 12, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

KRUMPHANZL, Vladimir; DYR, Josef, prof. ins. dr.; KOBR, Vladimir

Effect of the pH value in lactic fermentation on the total yield of lactic acid. Kvasny prum 10 no.5:98-102 My '64.

1. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

L 39563-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EXP(v)/EXP(t)/EWP(h)/EXP(b)/EXP(l) Pf-4 JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5006189 S/0286/65/000/005/0066/0066

AUTHOR: Kobran, I. M.

TITLE: A mechanism for automatic setting of fittings in a mold. Class 39, No. 168860

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretenij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, molding material

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a mechanism for automatic setting of fittings in a form. It consists of a hopper with devices for orienting the fittings [illegible] with a loading device, a mechanism for setting the fittings in the mold, and a driving mechanism. In order to furnish the [illegible] number of fittings [illegible] in view of the different shapes of the [illegible] provided [illegible] correspond to the [illegible] [illegible] the frame by means of pipes, moving upward or downward, and held by cotters. For holding the fittings when smooth or threaded rods are applied [illegible] inserted into the pockets of the plate, and are set in motion by means of a drive plate acting on the wedge projection of the bearings. For automatic setting of the

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L 35563-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5006189

fittings, smooth and threaded rods are fastened in the weld, giving rise to back-and-forth movement from a hydraulic cylinder. The threaded rods also permit rotary [illegible] from a pinion drive.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 52356-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5008811 S/0080/65/038/003/0579/0589

AUTHOR: Kozin, L. F.; Kobrand, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Study of anodic behavior of indium amalgam in chloride solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 579-589

TOPIC TAGS: anodic behavior, indium amalgam, indium, amalgam, chloride electrolyte

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of anodic dissolution of indium amalgam in a hydrochloric [illegible] chloride electrolyte was studied [illegible]

L 52358-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008811

The In^{3+} ions are formed in the process of disproportionation of monovalent indium ions ($3In^{+} \rightleftarrows 2In + In^{3+}$). The activation energy and the rate constant of disproportionation reaction for this ion are 9.5[illegible] kcal/mol and [illegible]$\cdot 10^{3}$ $(l/mol)^{2} \cdot sec^{-1}$, [illegible]ively. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 8 figures, [illegible] formulas.

[illegible]: none

SUBMITTED: 07May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

[illegible]: 007 OTHER: 010

ACC NR: AP6035938 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0198/0198

AUTHOR: Nikitin, Yu. F., Kobranov, A. N., Tyul'pakov, N. A.; Chizhikov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Rotary valve for pipelines. Class 62, No. 187537

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 198

TOPIC TAGS: valve, pipeline, pipe flow, [illegible] flow control

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a rotary pipeline valve, e.g., such as used in aircraft-compartment heat-control systems. In its housing is mounted a rotating shaft with a disk connected by a coupling (through a profiled cam) with an electric drive and a control valve. To assure a proper seal between the disk and the housing's inner surface, into the housing is pressed a thick-walled cylinder, and connected with it at the ends is a thin-walled cylinder (diaphragm). The sealed space between them is connected with the rotary valve inlet through a control valve, which assures the pressing of the diaphragm to the disk during the feeding of pressure to it. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[WA-98]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec64

Card 1/1 UDC: 629.13.01/06

L 4004-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5024426 UR/0286/65/000/015/0129/0129

AUTHORS: Voronin, O. I.; Nikitin, Yu. I.; Kobranov, A. N.; Mauerman, M. Ye. 57 B

TITLE: A valve for a liquid or gas. Class 47, No. 173556

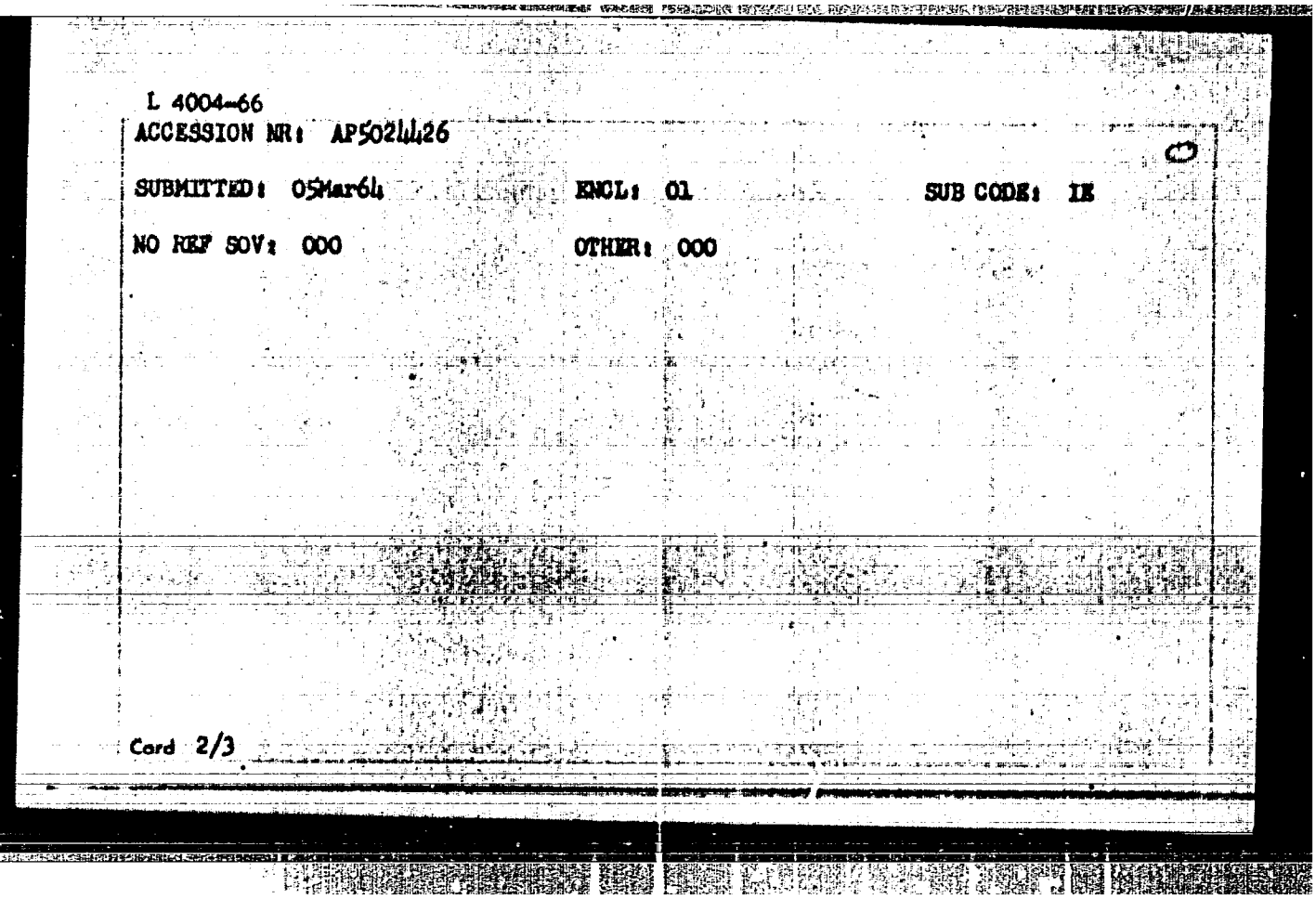
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 129

TOPIC TAGS: valve, electromagnetic effect, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an electromagnetically operated valve for a liquid or a gas. The valve contains starting and retaining coils, switches for connecting the coils, a plunger, and a stop (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To improve the efficiency and to lower the operation cost of the valve, the stop is made in the form of a sloping cylinder sealed on the side of the main plunger. This cylinder contains a movable auxiliary plunger pulled to the bottom of the stop by the increasing magnetic force after the main plunger is worn down. The auxiliary plunger is motivated by the switches. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike, SSSR (Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology, SSSR)

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.318.3-384



L 4004-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024426

SUBMITTED: 05Mar64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 4004-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024426

ENCLOSURE: 01

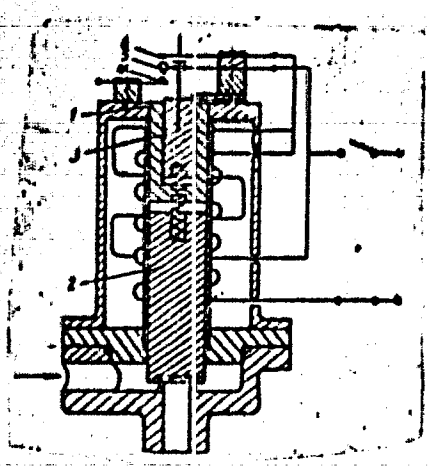


Fig. 1. 1- stop; 2- main plunger; 3- auxiliary plunger; 4-6- switches

Card 3/3

GUMEROVA, M.Kh.; ARISTOVA, T.V.; GIL'MANOVA, R.G.; L'VOV, F.V.; BUKCHAMTAYEVA, M.S.; MUKHAMETSHINA, M.A.; GAYNULLINA, N.M.; KHRAMOVA, N.P.; KOBRANOVA, I.N., red.; LABUDIN, N.T., red.; IBRAGIMOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Forty years of the Tatar A.S.S.R.; statistical collection] Tatarskaia ASSR za 40 let; statisticheskii sbornik. Kazan', Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 171 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Tatar A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Tatarskoy ASSR (for Kobranova). (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Statistics)

KOBRANOVA, V.N.

Estimating the effective porosity of rocks. Trudy MNI no.15: 21-28 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

(Porosity)

15-1957-3-3697

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 175 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kobranova, V. N., Leonova, R.A.

TITLE: The Study of Thin-Bedded Sections in Drill Holes by Guard Electrode Methods (Izucheniye tonkosloistykh razrezov skvazhin metodami soprotivleniya ekranirovannogo zazemleniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. neft. in-ta, 1955, Nr 15, pp 29-46

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the principles of an electrical logging method utilizing the resistance of a guard electrode and of a method using the resistance of an electrode sliding along the wall of the drill hole and giving microresistance of the guard resistance. Applications of the methods are discussed. Comparative data are cited on studies of thin-bedded sections in drill holes in the oil fields of the northern Caucasus . These were obtained by a short gradient sonde, by a microsonde, and by the methods mentioned above. It

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723410017-6

15-1957-3-3697

The Study of Thin-Bedded Sections in Drill Holes by Guard Electrode Methods

was discovered that the section was divided into 1.3 to 4 times as many layers by the guard electrode method as by the log obtained from the short gradient sonde; with the microresistance method, this ratio was increased up to 3.5 to 10 times. By using the guard electrode methods it is possible to differentiate layers 5 cm thick. Describing the different methods of electric well logging, the author concludes that they should be listed according to degree of detail in subdividing the section as follows: micro-guard electrode, microsonde, and guard electrode. Less detail is obtained in differentiating a section when using the gradient sonde M 0.25A 0.05V. The results of a survey with this instrument were compared with the logs obtained by the new methods.

Card 2/2

N. A. P.

DAKHNOV, V.N., professor; KURBANOVA, V.N.,

Relation of diffusion and adsorption activity to rock properties. Trudy MNI no.15:156-159 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Rocks--Analysis) (Oil well logging, Electric)

KOBRANOVA, V.N., dotsent.

Study of neutron properties of rocks. Trudy MNI no.15:251-259 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

(Rocks--Analysis) (Neutrons)

KOBRANOVA, Vera Nikolayevna; LEPARSKAYA, Nina Dmitriyevna; DAKHNOV, V.N., prof., doktor geol.-miner.nauk, retsenzent; NIKITENKO, A.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Determining physical properties of rock] Opredelenie fizicheskikh svoistv gornykh porod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 160 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Rocks)

KOBRANOVA, L.I.

Effect of the chemicomineral composition of rocks on their diffusion-adsorptive activity. Geol. nefti i gaza no.6:60-64 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Rocks--Analysis) (Adsorption) (Diffusion)

DAKHNOV, V.N.; KONRADOVA, V.N.; PECHERNIKOV, V.F.; BERNSHTEYN, S.Yu.; KHOLIN, A.I.; POZIN, L.Z., D'YAKONOV, D.I.; LATYSHEVA, M.G.; DOBRYNIN, V.M.; LARIONOV, V.V.; KEYMAN, Ye.A.; LEBEDEV, A.P.

Terminology and symbols used in applied geophysics. Prikl. geofiz. no.27:223-235 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOBRANOVA, Vera Nikolayevna; DAKHNOVA, V.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Physical properties of rocks; petrophysics]Fizicheskie svoistva gornykh porod; petrofizika. Pod red. V.N.Dakhnova. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 490 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Petrology)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6372

Kobranova, Vera Nikolayevna

Fizicheskiye svoystva gornykh porod; petrofizika (Physical Properties of Rocks; Petrophysics) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 490 p. Errata slip inserted. 4650 copies printed.

Ed.(Title page): V. N. Dakhnov, Doctor of Geology and Mineral Sciences, Professor; Executive Ed.: Ye. G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Voronova.

PURPOSE: The book is a textbook for students specializing in geophysical prospecting. It may also be used by students of geology and mining, and engineers and technicians of geological and geophysical services.

COVERAGE: The book gives fundamentals on the composition, processes of formation, and changes in the physical properties of rocks. An analysis is made of the relationship between physical properties and lithologic-petrographic characteristics of rocks necessary for the study of rocks

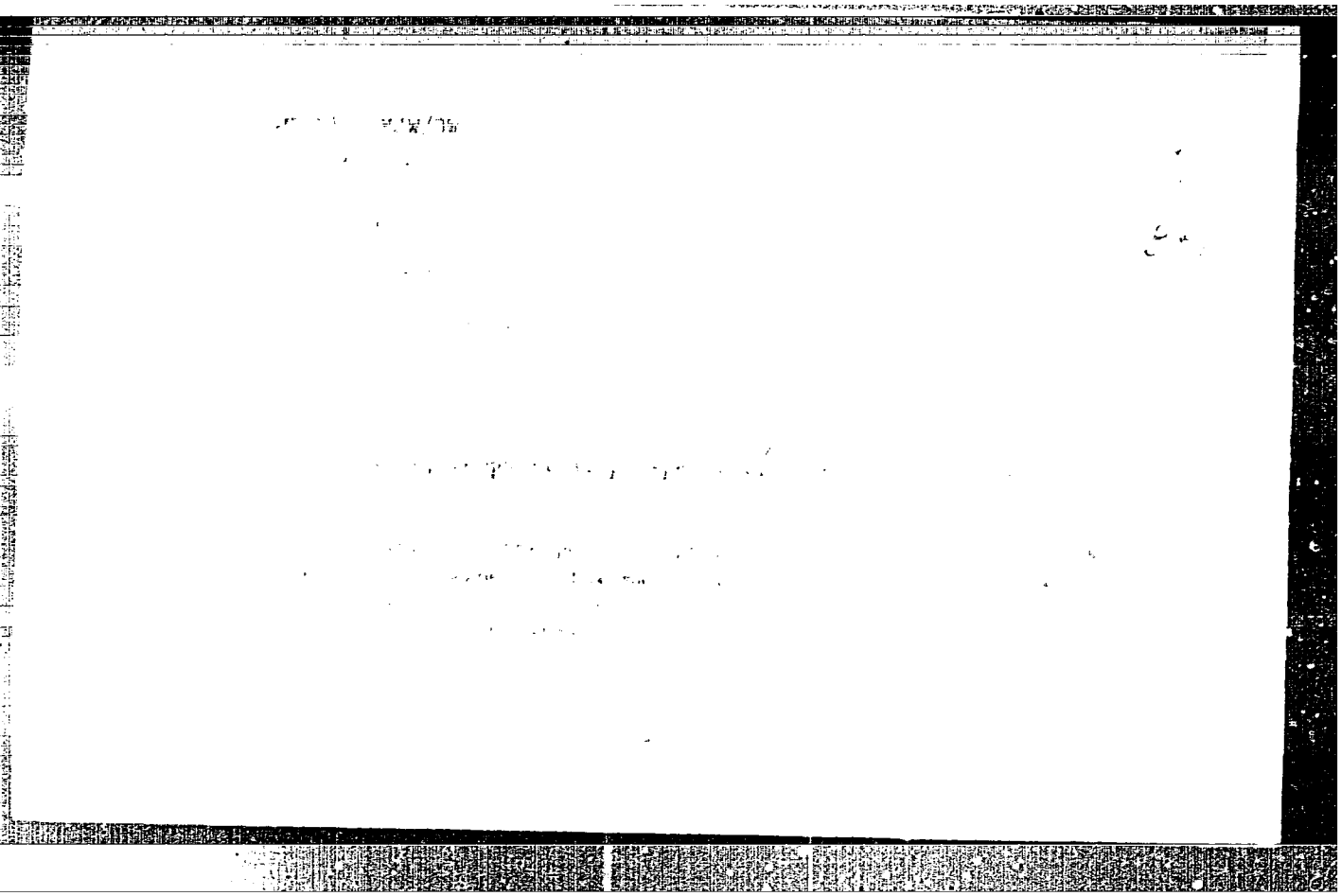
Card 1/[illegible]2

U

ALEKSEYEV, F.K.; ANDRIYUTS, G.L.; ARSENT'YEV, A.I.; ASTAP'YEV, Yu.P.; BEVZ, N.D.; BEREZOVSKIY, A.I.; GENERALOV, G.S.; DOROSHENKO, V.I.; YESHCHENKO, A.A.; ZAPARA, S.A.; KALINICHENKO, V.F.; KARNAUSHENKO, I.K.; KIKOVKA, Ye.I.; KOBOZEV, V.N.; KUPIN, V.Ye.; LOTOUS, V.K.; LYAKHOV, N.I.; MALIUTA, D.I.; METS, Yu.S.; OVODENKO, B.K.; OKSANICH, I.F.; PANOV, V.A.; POVZNER, Z.B.; PODORVANOV, A.Z.; POLISHCHUK, A.K.; POLYAKOV, V.G.; POTAPOV, A.I.; SAVITSKIY, I.I.; SERBIN, V.I.; SERGEYEV, N.N.; SOVETOV, G.A.; STATKEVICH, A.A.; TERESHCHENKO, A.A.; TITOV, O.S.; FEDIN, A.F.; KHOMYAKOV, N.P.; SHEYKO, V.G.; SHEKUN, O.G.; SESTAKOV, M.M.; SHTAN'KO, V.I.

Practice of construction and exploitation of open pits of Krivoy Rog Basin mining and ore dressing combines. Gor. zhur. no.6: 8-56 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Strip mining)



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